The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives S. Korean Composer Yun I Sang

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 5 saw Mr. Yun I Sang's concert performed by artistes of the State Symphony Orchestra and the Rakwon Song and Dance Troupe at the Mansudae Art Theatre in Pyongyang.

Mr. Yun I Sang and his companion and West German woman writer Luise Rinser were also in the audience.

Mr. Yun is a prominent south Korean composer now living in West Germany, and one of the most influentical democratic figures abroad.

President Kim Il Sung on the day received Mr. Yun and his companion and conversed with him.

Played at the concert was the cantata "Ye My Land and My Nation" by Mr. Yun.

The concert was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic level.

The DPRK President congratulated the performance on their successful presentation.

Mr. Yun I Sang has long been engaged in the movement for the democratization of south Korea and for national reunification through creative activities.

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President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 5 received Mr. Yun I Sang and his companion and conversed with him. (Rodong Sinmun, Oct. 6, 1987)

President Inspects Chicken Farm & New Farm Machines

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 2 gave an on-the-spot guidance to the chicken farm of the Poultry Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

He acquainted himself down to details with the work of the farm, expressed deep satisfaction over the achievements made for the development of the nation's poultry and highly estimated their successful researches.

Saying that in order to further improve the people's dietary life, it is important to make an effective use of the solid stock breeding foundations laid in different parts of the country, he made several recommendations for further developing the stockbreeding of the country.

Earlier on Oct. 1, President Kim Il Sung saw newly-made farm machines.

The agricultural working people of the Hwasong Cooperative Farm in Ryongsong District, Pyongyang Municipality, and the research collective of the Agricultural Mechanization Institute manufactured a new rice sower and a maize sower.

He deeply acquainted himself with the structures, efficiency and mechanisms of the new farm machines and watched them in operation, and expressed satisfaction over the successful manufacture of the efficient and rational farm machines.

DPRK Official: Pyongyang Always Ready to Open Dialogue with US

A DPRK official on Oct. 1 said the DPRK is ready to hold talks with the United States immediately.

Mr. Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, told a Mainichi Shimbun correspondent that DPRK diplomats had chances to contact American diplomats, but the talks amounted to nothing more than a small talk about the weather and not to a talk on political matters including detente on the Korean Peninsula.

The Mainichi Shimbun is one of the three major Japanese newspapers.

As to the U.S. government measure announced on Mar. 9 to allow its envoys to have substantive conversations with DPRK diplomats, Mr. Ho Dam said that the DPRK saw it as a sign of a drastic shift of U.S. foreign policy and had great expectations.

But, he said that U.S. diplomats failed to show interest in any serious talks.

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet agreement on total abolishment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, Mr. Ho said that it is in keeping with the current movement toward nuclear disarmament, and said that the United States should also sit at a discussion table with the DPRK about arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula.

He said that the United States and south Korea should respond to the DPRK's proposal to reduce the armed forces of both north and south Korea to less than 100,000 by 1992 and to withdraw U.S. troops from the peninsula.

He criticized the Nakasone administration's policy toward north Korea, saying that Japan follows the U.S. policy of "two Koreas." But he said that Korea continues its unchanged policy of developing a friendly relationship with the Japanese people.

Here is a summary of his remarks on Korea-U.S. relations:

We hope for normal relations with the United States. Since the United States continues to take a hostile policy toward us, relations between the two countries remain bad. But we don't think hostile relations will last long. I think it necessary for us to have talks on the issue of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in order to end abnormal relations. Syngman Rhee did not sign the 1953 Armistice Agreement. The signatories to the agreement were the DPRK and the United States. Therefore, the issue of a peace agreement is the problem which should be discussed between us and the United States.

As to three-way talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, the proposal was originally made by President Carter in the U.S.-south Korea joint statement of 1978. When we accepted that proposal in 1984, offering three-way talks, the United States refused the talks offer. Worse still, the United States has rejected any proposals concerning arms reduction and tension-reducing measures made by us. But we are ready to have talks with the United States on any topics, at any time, in any place.

US Attempts Cover-Up of Truce Violations: Maj. Gen. Li

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), in his press statement issued on Oct. 4, denounced the U.S. side for scheming to cover up its violations of the Armistice Agreement.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho said:

The senior member of the U.S. side is scheming to cover its violations of the Armistice Agreement in his letter dated Sep. 18 responding to the July 27, 1987, information of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC concerning the U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement which was distributed as an official document of the U.N. Security Council, on July 28, 1987.

This was prompted by the U.S.'s fear that its crimes should be known to the U.N. and the people of the world.

In its letter the U.S. side said that most of its violations of the Armistice Agreement were "administrative and technical violations" and that tension had not been aggravated as there was no "death".

The U.S. side asserted as if violations as noted in the information were artificially cooked up by our side to show the situation of the Korean Peninsula has been strained with the approach of the 1988 Olympics.

This is quite contrary to the facts.

The criminal acts of the U.S. side numbering 44,400 cases (July 1, 1986-June 30, 1987) are all based on the fact

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Seoul Rejects Pyongyang's Letter On Olympics

The chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee on Oct. 2 said that the DPRK side would deliver a letter concerning the 24th Olympic Games to the south Korean side on Oct. 13 in Panmunjom, but the south side replied it would not receive it until Oct. 12.

Kim Yu Sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, in a telephone message on Oct. 2 informed the south side that two liaison officers authorized by the DPRK Olympic Committee would hand over to the south Korean side the second letter concerning the Olympics to the chairman of the south Korean Olympic committee on Oct. 3.

In connection with the fact that the south side refused to accept it until Oct. 12, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Oct. 5 came out with a signed commentary and harshly criticized the south Koreans for a "rude and insincere attitude."

It said that the south side delayed the date of reception of the letter in order to bar the talks between the DPRK and the International Olympic Committee slated for Oct. 7 as the talks between the DPRK and the IOC would succeed "only when the cardinal issues are solved at the north-south dialogue first."

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (8)

(Continued from the No. 1,349 issue of The People's Korea)

Let's Learn Korean Things

Kim Jong Il who had finished the whole course of the junior middle school with honours and entered a higher middle school, told the students about the importance of the higher middle school course:

"It can be said that the higher middle school days are a very precious period.

"It is because an outlook on the world is shaped in this period and happenings in these days are not easily forgotten throughout a lifetime.

"One will see and know more things during this period...

"Just as a crooked tree cannot turn into useful timber, one who takes a wrong way now will miss many things and spend precious time in vain and, in the long run, will be unable to become a good talent.

"Moreover, what can be obtained easily now may not be possibly acquired even by redoubled efforts and with much more time, in the future.

"There is a saying that one's brains in youth and childhood resemble a camera. This is because one remembers everything of the past.

"Therefore, in this period we should keep our senses alive and make untiring efforts to have a revolutionary outlook on the world...

"First of all, we should make a deep study of the leader's works and teachings and read a large number of revolutionary books...

"We should learn and prepare ourselves for the Korean revolution, for the consummation of the great leader's revolutionary cause. Everything should be subordinated to this.

"This is exactly the Korean style and Juche in study."

Kim Jong Il again and again emphasized that if the students were to fully prepare themselves as the prop and stay of the Korean revolution, it was most important for them to stoutly maintain the Juche-based stand and class stand in study.

Some school textbooks and teaching programmes in those days held flunkeyist and dogmatic contents, and in many cases the teachers and students accepted them as they were.

Greatly concerned to overcome such practices, he carefully led the students to learn on their own principle what was necessary for the Korean revolution.

One day in March 1958 during a lesson on world history, on the Commune of Paris to be specific, the teacher only mentioned that it had been the first proletarian dictatorship in history and that there had so far been the Commune and the Soviet as forms of proletarian dictatorship in human history, but he gave no explanation of the people's government in Korea.

After the lesson, therefore, a question arose among the students: what was the nature of the people's government in Korea? And there was an argument about it.

A student expressed his opinion that the people's government was of course not a bourgeois dictatorship and yet did not seem to be a proletarian dictatorship either, and that being so it might be a government of an intermediate form which was going from bourgeois over to proletarian dictatorship.

When, then, would the people's government turn into a proletarian dictatorship? Would the people's government develop into the Commune or the Soviet in future, if it took an intermediate form?

Every student aired his opinion.

There was also Kim Jong Il in the room.

He gazed at students with a serious look. It was a problem that they did not know the character of the people's government of their country, although they knew of the Commune of Paris. Still worse was their attitude to apply the people's government to other forms of power which already had existed in history, before defining it.

From his looks the students felt that their debate was going awry, and they gazed at him. Their feeling was unanimous in waiting for a correct answer. Whenever an argument which was difficult to understand or hard to settle arose among students, he would make it clear.

Kim Jong Il fixed his gaze upon the students and said:

"It seems wrong to think that our people's government is one of the intermediate form between proletarian and bourgeois dictatorships.

"It is true that our people's government implements democracy not only for the working class but also for the broad sectors of peasants and patriotic intellectuals and even for the conscientious non-comprador capitalists.

"For all that, it cannot be regarded as a government which is at the stage of transition to proletarian dictatorship.

"At present there are two classes struggling for hegemony in the world so there are only two forms of government – the proletarian dictatorship led by the working class and the bourgeois dictatorship led by the capitalist class. Our people's government is a proletarian dictatorship.

"In fact a proletarian dictatorship such as our people's government has never existed in world history. Still, there is no reason why the Commune or the Soviet can only be a proletarian dictatorship in the world.

"The great leader established the people's government, a new form of proletarian dictatorship no one ever has realized. Herein lies his great achievement."

Hushed silence reigned over the classroom and the warm breath of emotion could be felt.

He stated that President Kim Il Sung had clearly defined the character of the people's government in a number of works, and explained it by quoting from his works, including *On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front* and *On the Eve of the Historic Democratic Elections.*

The students looked with a feeling of great respect at him who was well versed in the great leader's works and clearly analysed difficult theoretical problems which far exceeded the limits of textbooks.

Kim Jong Il's words on the people's government gave them a profound shock and induced them to make a firm resolve to learn their own things.

He thought that to increase their enthusiasm for learning their own things it was necessary to step up the work of properly arranging the "study room for the history of the Workers' Party of Korea", which had already been under way.

At a meeting of the school Democratic Youth League committee, he said that the "Study Room for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea" was very important in studying the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and the history of his revolutionary activity, and stressed the need to arrange it better and faster by their own efforts.

As a result, the work of building up the study room for the Party history was carried on more vigorously under his leadership as a schoolwide undertaking, and the room was opened in grand style on the occasion of the great leader's 47th birthday.

The "Study Room for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea", instituted at his suggestion and under his guidance, became a base of ideological education to study the great leader's revolutionary history and establish the ideological system of the Workers' Party. And with the brisk operation of this study room the students got more firmly into the revolutionary habit of studying things which were Korean.

(To be continued)

Marble Posts Set up in "Kim Il Sung Street" in Mozambique

Marble posts were set up at four places of the "Kim Il Sung Street" in Mozambique on the occasion of the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The Mozambican government decided on Apr. 15, 1976 to call the street in front of the university in Maputo, the capital, "Kim Il Sung Street" to convey forever his revolutionary exploits.

The Mozambican presidency announced this in an official bulletin dated Sep. 3, 1976.

Book "Che Guevara Will Be Alive Forever" Comes Out in DPRK

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House brought out the book "Che Guevara Will Be Alive Forever" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the death of Mr. Ernesto Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a true internationalist soldier produced by the Latin-American people.

The book carries a photograph showing President Kim Il Sung receiving Mr. Che Guevara, the head of an economic delegation of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba on an official visit to Korea on Dec. 2, 1960.

It contains the treatise "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" dedicated by President Kim Il Sung to Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the organization of solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara in battle and the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the banquet given in honour of the above-said economic delegation.

It carries a brief history of the late Mr. Ernesto Che Guevara.

It also carries speeches made by him during his stay in Korea, materials on his activities and official documents signed by him including the joint communique between the economic delegation of the government of the DPRK and the economic delegation of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba.

Stadium Being Constructed In Tanzania As Gift of President Kim Il Sung

Idris Abdul Wakil, second vice president of Tanzania, and President of Zanzibar, on Sep. 18 went round a stadium being constructed as a gift of President Kim Il Sung.

The Zanzibari President said that Korean technicians sent by President Kim Il Sung worked well and expressed satisfaction with the wonderful construction of the stadium.

He expressed deep thanks to the DPRK President for having seen to it that the wonderful stadium was built.

Meanwhile, on Sep. 20, Chief Minister of Zanzibar Seif Sharif Hamad went round the construction site of the stadium and expressed satisfaction with the successful progress of the construction.

Noting that the Korean people are sincerely helping Tanzania in the construction work, he said that the Tanzanian and Korean peoples are like real brothers.

The Secretary's Work on Cinematic Art Published in For. Languages

The foreign languages press group recently published in booklet form "The Cinema and Directing Part II," and "the Character and the Actor Part III," of the work of Secretary Kim Jong Il (in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.)

The pamphlet of the second part consists of eight subtitles including "The director is the commander of the creative group", "Acting depends on the director" and "The secret of directing lies in editing."

In this part, he clearly indicates the position, mission and tasks of the director and actors and actresses in film making and the fundamental requirements and ways of enhancing their role.

The third part consists of "The actor is the face of the film," "Acting should be more innovative," "He should understand life before acting," "There should be no affectation in speech or action" and "Success in acting should be a requirement."

Pyongyang City Changing Its Appearance

Construction of the Kwangbok Street and other places of Pyongyang is progressing apace, changing the appearance of the capital.

In the past one year the constructors moved 10 million cubic metres of earth and rocks, tamped 1.6 million cubic metres of concrete and laid 240,000 cubic metres of bricks.

Now large sports, cultural and service facilities and high-rise dwelling houses, schools, kindergartens, nurseries, flyovers, etc. are making their appearance.

In this period the projects of upper parts of bridges extending thousands of metres, 430 piers of bridges, roads stretching 56 kilometres, transmission lines extending 20 kilometres, railways of 10 kilometres, big sources of water supply and boilers have been successfully carried out.

This means vast projects equal to the construction of high-storeyed flats thousands more in number than those of the Munsu Street, the An Sang Taek Street and the Rakwon Street put together which have already been built in the capital.

In this period the builders of the Kwangbok Street have assembled high-rise apartment houses for 5,200 families and brought into shape the main road of six kilometres. They have also built four flyovers and six underground passages and underground setups extending 120 kilometres.

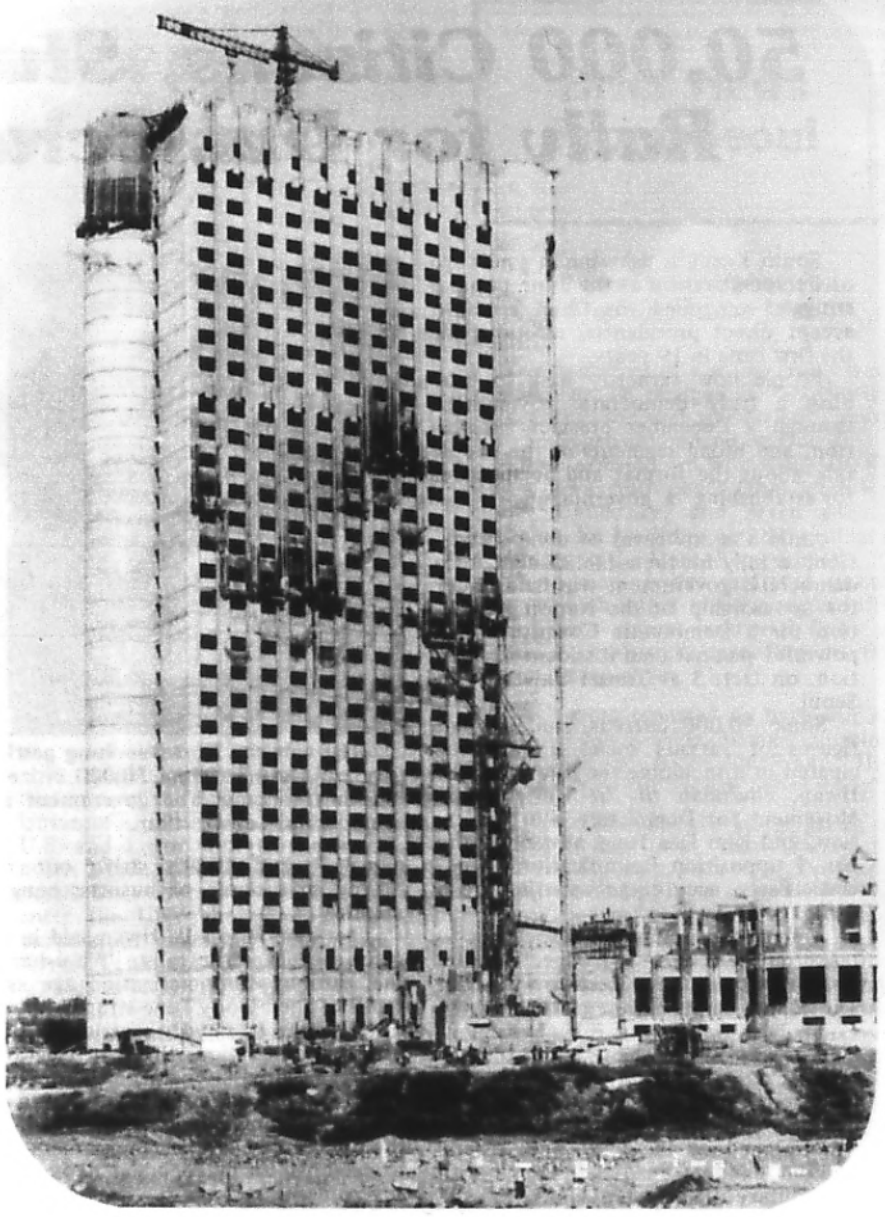
The construction of a students' and children's palace, a circus theatre, a youth hotel and more than 30 nurseries, kindergartens, schools and service facilities are progressing at a fast speed.

The constructors of the Angol Sports Village have erected a 25,000-seat stadium, nine sports halls and four service centers.

Roofing of the nine sports halls, the Angol Hotel, a fatigue-relieving house and a restaurant for sportsmen has been carried out.

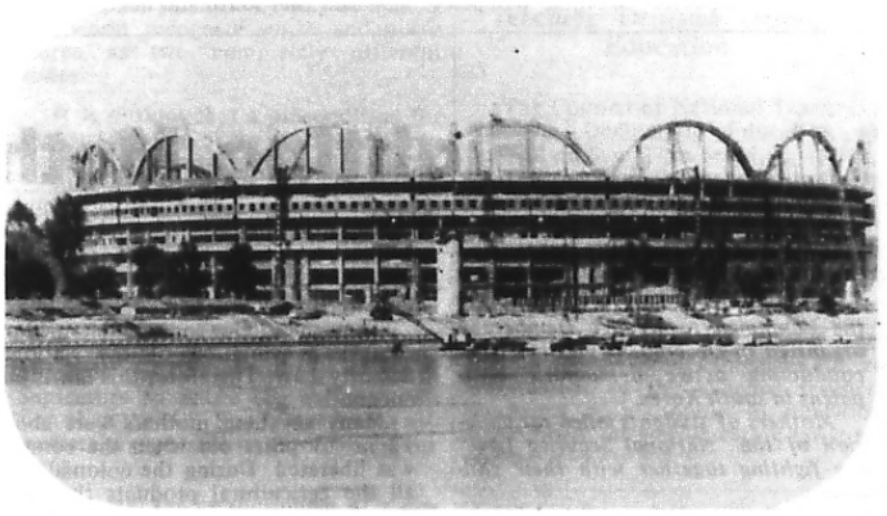
The builders are energetically accelerating the construction of the 150,000-seat Rungrado Stadium, the 30,000-seat Yanggakdo Football Stadium, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Youth Theatre and the International Cinema House. Now their roofing projects are going ahead in full scale.

The vast projects of the Communication Centre, the Pyongyang International House of Culture, the Ansan Bridge and 20 other bridges and flyovers, and roads of 20 kilometres in Sunan district is also being accelerated successfully.



The construction of a youth hotel is being accelerated. ▶

▼ Builders energetically working in the project of construction of the Kwangbok Street.



Outside view of the 150,000-seat Rungrado Stadium

◀ The Kwangbok Street under construction in Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

He was once abducted from West Germany by the notorious Korean Central Intelligence Agency of south Korea (KCIA is the predecessor of the Agency for National Security Planning set up by Chun Doo Hwan in 1980) in connection with the "West Berlin Incident," on false charges of "espionage activities."

Since a "Yun I Sang concert" was first held in 1982 in the DPRK, his composition began to be introduced there. In 1985 he visited the DPRK and made a performance tour of Poland with the DPRK State Symphony Orchestra.

The Yun I Sang Music Research Center was set up in Pyongyang in 1984, and it is giving impetus to young musicians in the DPRK to study his musical theory.

The People's Korea interviewed him when he visited Japan to give a concert at the Suntory Hall in Tokyo in November last year. **(See the Dec. 20 and 27, 1986 issues of The People's Korea)**

50,000 Citizens, Students Join Rally for Democratic Gov't

South Korea is ushering in a new age of democratization as the June popular struggle compelled the Chun junta to accept direct presidential elections for the first time in 19 years.

People now earnestly wish to establish a truly democratic government through a December presidential election, and broad segments of the people talk about the format and perspectives for establishing a government.

Amid the upheaval of democratization, a rally for the establishment of a democratic government was held under the sponsorship of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a powerful pan-national dissident association, on Oct. 3 at Yonsei University in Seoul.

Some 50,000 citizens, students and figures of various social strata participated in it including the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, and Kim Dae Jung, advisor of the No. 1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party, according to south Korean dailies.

Among those who made speeches to make public their own perspectives and positions for democratization were Kim Tae Hong, joint representatives of the Council for Democratic Press Movement and Lee In Yong, chairman of the National Council of Students' Representatives, a newly-formed nationwide student association.

Displayed at the rally were several militant banners, reading: "Down with the military dictatorship! ", "Let's establish a suprapartisan caretaker cabinet! ", "Guarantee national independence! " and "Let's drive out the regime in support of business conglomerates! "

RDP advisor Kim Dae Jung gesticulates during his speech at Yonsei University on Oct. 3. Some 50,000 citizens and youths show up at a rally for establishing a democratic government sponsored by the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution.

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan said in his main speech at the rally, "We usher in the glorious democratization age as a result of the bloody June struggle."

"We have to rapidly cross over a pass of democratization through elections with the united strength of the popular masses," he said, urging the nation to form a nationwide neutral cabinet for the upcoming election management and to establish an independent democratic government.

The head of the strong dissident body also said that south and north Korea are required to form a single team for the 1988 Olympics if a genuine democratic system comes to power in a December presidential election.

The NCDC headquarters in its leaflets distributed at the rally made public an 8-point action programme which urged the people to participate in political rallies in local region; actively join in forming democratic trade unions; widely disseminate the necessity of establishing a nationwide neutral government and so on.

Kim Dae Jung in his speech said, "I apologize to the people because we (two Kims) failed to agree on which of us should bear the banner of the opposition party."

He presented wide-ranging vision on politics and the economy, with emphasis on the restoration of morality in politics.

Kim Young Sam, president of the RDP, did not appear at the rally though he was invited.

Lee In Yong, chairman of the NCSR, called for joint efforts of all the democratic forces including students and workers to establish a democratic government in the coming elections.

Each time speakers denounced the United States and the military dictatorship, angry shouts of "Down with military dictatorship!" burst forth among the audience, south Korean dailies said.

Militant Dissident Body Formed

The tentatively-named "Social Movement for Democracy and National Reunification" was founded in Seoul on Sep. 29 as a new civil opposition body.

Participating in the founding rally were some 2,000 people who work in the field of mass media, publication, and literature, as well as religionists and members of other dissident organizations.

The founding declaration signed by 495 people said: "We confirm that it is high time to push democratization of the society and independent and peaceful reunification."

The declaration also said, "Facing an upheaval period determining our national destiny we will stand at the forefront of the struggle to make history, courageously speak out and practice our principles with the united strength we have accumulated so far."

Although the full pictue of the organization is yet to be given, it is believed to play an active role in the movement as the most militant body.

Fighting Mothers

The Council of Families to Promote the Campaign to Realize Democracy organized in December 1985 has been conducting active democratic campaigns in south Korea.

Mothers of students jailed for violation of the "National Security Law" are fighting together with their children.

"Mal" ("Words") published by the Council for Democratic Press Movement carried an article on these fighting mothers in its No. 11 issue (May 20).

Follows a summary of the article:

Students detained at the Seoul Detention House started a hunger strike on Apr. 1. On Apr. 9 or on the ninth day of their fasting, the mothers of these students gathered outside the detention house, carrying placards, shouted anti-government slogans, "violent officials, resign!", "Abolish the National Security Law," etc.

On that day, these mothers voluntarily came to the detention house, worried about their sons. They numbered over 50.

They stood on the sand bags, which had been piled up by the prison guards. They carried placards turned toward the street so that the passersby could read them, and scattered handbills in front of the detention house.

They were ordinary mothers who were cooking meals, washing clothes and cleaning the rooms for their children and husbands.

It was the torture and framed-up cases against their sons by the authorities that changed them.

Many of the detained students face the charge of violation of the "National Security Law."

They said: "Our sons are detained on charges of violation of the National Security Law. Therefore, this law is our enemy."

Many of these mothers were about 12 or 13 years old when the country was liberated. During the colonial days all the agricultural products they produced were deprived of by the Japanese rulers.

They were about 17-18 years old when the Korean War broke out. "We had dreams. But, because of social disturbances and the war we lost everything," they said.

In the April 19 Popular Uprising of 1960, voices calling for freedom filled the streets of south Korea. But shortly after the May 16 military coup was staged by the late Park Chung Hee and the military government started.

These mothers have lived in this way for about 50 years.

They see their children's (anti-government) actions in the light of their past lives. They said, "Our children are patriots. When you go to the court, you can realize this."

Looking at their sons' pale face due to the fasting, these mothers said, "We will fight, while eating. Therefore you must eat and fight."

On Apr. 9, Kim Byon Kyu sustained a serious injury on her leg, requiring 20 stitches. Others were also injured. Nevertheless they didn't yield to the authorities.

"Our children are suffering in the detention house and fighting. We didn't care about our injuries at all."

"Thanks to our sons we were able to change ourselves."

These mothers are changing themselves day by day. They don't distinguish their sons from others.

"My son is fasting for his detained friend. How can I sit idle? I can't but shout 'Release the detained students.' "

"Our children are so different from what they were at home."

"When they cry at the detention house, 'This is our answer to our mothers who have cared for us.' We don't know how to express our feeling.

"When these sons declared 'I reject this trial. I reject a trial under the present rule,' I could not repress my tears flowing down my cheeks."

These mothers are strongly united after the death of Pak Chong Chul.

On the day of memorial service, mothers were in the forefront of the struggles. This was because their strong unity. Their unity was based on idea that Chong Chul was their son.

"Chong Chul, you taught us at the expense of your life. 'Mother, all the people in this land are your sons and daughters.' You wanted to teach us this lesson.

"We came to realize that workers suffering from poverty and prejudice, students shouting in defiance of teargas, and farmers committing suicide by taking agricultural chemicals are our children.

"We came to realize that they are our sons and daughters whom we have to protect at any cost. When you were alive, we did not know. But we at last knew thanks to you." *(From a memorial address by a mother for Pak Chong Chul, on Feb. 27, 1987)*

Mothers of the jailed students shout anti-government slogans at a national rally to demand the release of prisoners of conscience on Aug. 12 this year. It was held at the compound of Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul. (Photo from Weekly Chosun, Sep. 6 issue)

Students Demand N-Weapon Pullout & Signing of Peace "Pact" (2)

—Document at SNU Anti-Nuke Peace Rally—

(Continued from the previous issue)

3. Signing of a peace agreement is the first step toward the reunification of our nation.

It is a fundamental wish of the south Korean people in realizing national reunification that the problems of breaking from American rule and withdrawal of nuclear bases should be settled by establishing a systematic device to change the current armistice agreement which was signed during the Korean War to a true peace agreement.

The present reality is such that all military tensions between south and north Korea stem from the existence of the systematic armistice agreement and that the operational control of the south Korean army is given to the commander of south Korea-U.S. combined command as the armistice agreement is still valid.

In the light of the situation prevailing now, an abolition of the armistice agreement and the signing of a peace agreement must preceed as a systematic device so as to releave tension and stabilize peace between the south and north of Korea.

This would be a turning point to restore the independence of our army.

A few days ago, the foreign minister of (our) treacherous regime said as follows: "We propose to have foreign ministers conference (between south and north Korea) to discuss the problems of simultaneous entry into the United Nations and of cross recognition."

His remarks explicitly disclosed the treacherous nature of the present regime which is by no means interested in the existence and prosperity of the nation and gets hot only to prolong power.

It is the logic of cross recognition that means that China and the Soviet Union recognize south Korea, while the U.S. and Japan doing the same toward north Korea, and then both south and north Korea recognize each other and enter the UN simultaneously for the purpose of releaving tension on the Korean Peninsula.

This assertion recognizes the problem of stabilizing peace in Korea from the standpoint of an imperialistic position which seeks to maintain a balance of power among foreign forces, four powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula, not from the viewpoint of the reunification and development of our nation.

This is no more than an American scheme to continuously assure its stable rule over south Korea and perpetuate the national partition by way of making the world recognize south and north Korea as two completely different states.

It is obvious that a precondition for the reunification of the motherland is to stabilize peace on the Korean Peninsula.

How will peace be brought about with such fraudulent schemes as seeking consolidation of the national division?

It should be started from the establishment of a non-nuclear base zone and the signing of a peace agreement between south and north Korea.

No sooner had the present regime proposed the foreign ministers talks in September to assure the national division than the U.S. State Department immediately expressed its positive support for it.

How will the establishment of a systematic device to guarantee peace be possible while America, the kingpin who signed the current armistice agreement, manipulates nuclear weapons (in south Korea) and holds operational control, does not participate in the talks?

The U.S. is afraid of being perceived as an object of military problems in south Korea.

Americans are also fearful that they might be exposed as the ringleader of the national partition of Korea by the south Korean people.

Is it obvious that the latest proposal of the south Korean foreign minister reflects Americans' intention to wear a mask?

America, the very one who prevents stabilization of peace on the Korean Peninsula, should immediately abolish the current armistice agreement.

The last June struggle was a heroic deed which assured the people that our nation is not sleeping and can be liberated and win without fail.

Given the reality in this land where people not only can never freely talk about "reunification" – the national aspiration, but can not even be perplexed about it, the national goal of establishing an independent and democratic government must be the reunification of the motherland, the highest aspiration of all the Korean nation.

And the Olympic Games scheduled for the next year must not be exploited as a political tool to perpetuate the national partition and should be cohosted as a festival to lay a basis of the great national unity in conformity with the originai spirit of the Olympic movement.

Let us further give impetus to our struggle to gain independence, democracy and reunification, driving out American imperialists and traitors who have been driven into a tight corner now!

Our demands:

- **America, immediately banish nuclear weapons!**
- **America, return immediately the operational control of the military to the Korean nation!**
- **America, abolish the armistice agreement and sign a peace agreement!**
- **Death-determinedly oppose to simultaneous entry into the United Nations whcih seeks to perpetuate the division!**
- **Let us promote the reunification of the motherland by cohosting of the Olympiad!**
- **Long live the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle!**

August 8, 42 years since the division of the motherland

General Student Council of Seoul National University

Members of Christian youth movement demonstrate on May 18 outside a Catholic cathedral in Kwangju after a memorial mass for the victims of the May 1980 Civilian Uprising against military rule. South Koreans blame Washington for backing Chun Doo Hwan military dictatorship. (Reuter)

Ugly Face of Olympics

Many low wage families have been compelled to live in tents in a compound of Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul since spring. They were forcibly driven out of their homes, so they could be demolished to make way for Olympic facilities. A slogan written on one of the tents declares: "This is a model of welfare society." (Photo from Yomiuri Shimbun, Oct. 7)

Brief News From Seoul

10 Students Nabbed for Studying Juche Idea

Ten members of a study group were rounded up on charges of "attempting to organize socialist revolution", south Korean police announced on Oct. 2.

Those arrested are Yun Yong Ju, Ku Chong Hwa, both coeds from Seoul National University, and seven others, including Im Ku Yong, an SNU graduate, according to the Korea Times on Oct. 3.

They tried, police said, "to imbue workers with leftist ideology after infiltrating into several industrial firms in Kyonggi Province," according to the south Korean paper.

They were reported to have studied north Korean ideology using such printed material as "Juche Idea" and "History of the South Korean Labor Party".

After organizing the study group in December last year, they started to work in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, and have been engaging in the dissemination of "leftist ideologies" to workers, police said.

A member of the group was quoted as telling investigators: "I want our great leader Kim Il Sung and his son Kim Jong Il to liberate south Korea as soon as possible."

Another coed scribbled on the wall of a toilet in the police office, "We are now struggling in the heart of our enemy's camp," according to the police announcement.

Teachers Demand Democratic Education

The Council of National Teachers to Promote Democratic Education was formed on Sep. 27 in Seoul.

The teachers' independent body was formed as a result of a year-long struggle to develop democratic education without being affected by the ideologically prejudiced education policy of the present regime.

The council made public its determination to carry out campaigns for: reinstatement of the expelled teachers; guarantee of autonomy in education; abolishment of evil-education laws; and so on.

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

This is the first in a series of articles about prominent figures of the past in Korea. Among the many famous people to be covered over the next few weeks, will be famous generals, artists and scientists.

The first part of the series will deal with great generals, who bravely fought against foreign forces in defense of their country.

Illustrious Generals (1)
Gen. Ulji Mun Dok

Illustrious generals have played a significant role in Korean history during the Koguryo, Koryo and Li dynasties. In fact, famous generals have been a constant feature in Korea's 5,000-year history.

Ulji Mun Dok became famous during the Koguryo Dynasty (early first century B.C.-668 A.D.) by repulsing an invasion mounted by the Sui Dynasty in China.

He was reportedly born into a farming family in South Pyongan Province and soon became skilled in archery and horsemanship. It is said that he was imperturbable and enjoyed books on history and philosophy.

In the latter part of the sixth century there were three kingdoms on the Korean Peninsula, which then expanded into what is China today: Koguryo, Paekje and Silla.

Gradually Silla's power assumed the ascendency, whereas the power of the other two kingdoms began to wane. As a result the balance of power was upset and the relations of the kingdoms changed.

Paekje withdraw its old alliance with Silla and formed an alliance with Koguryo to oppose the rising power of Silla. However, Silla managed to occupy some of Koguryo's territory on the Han River and successfully drove a wedge between it and Paekje.

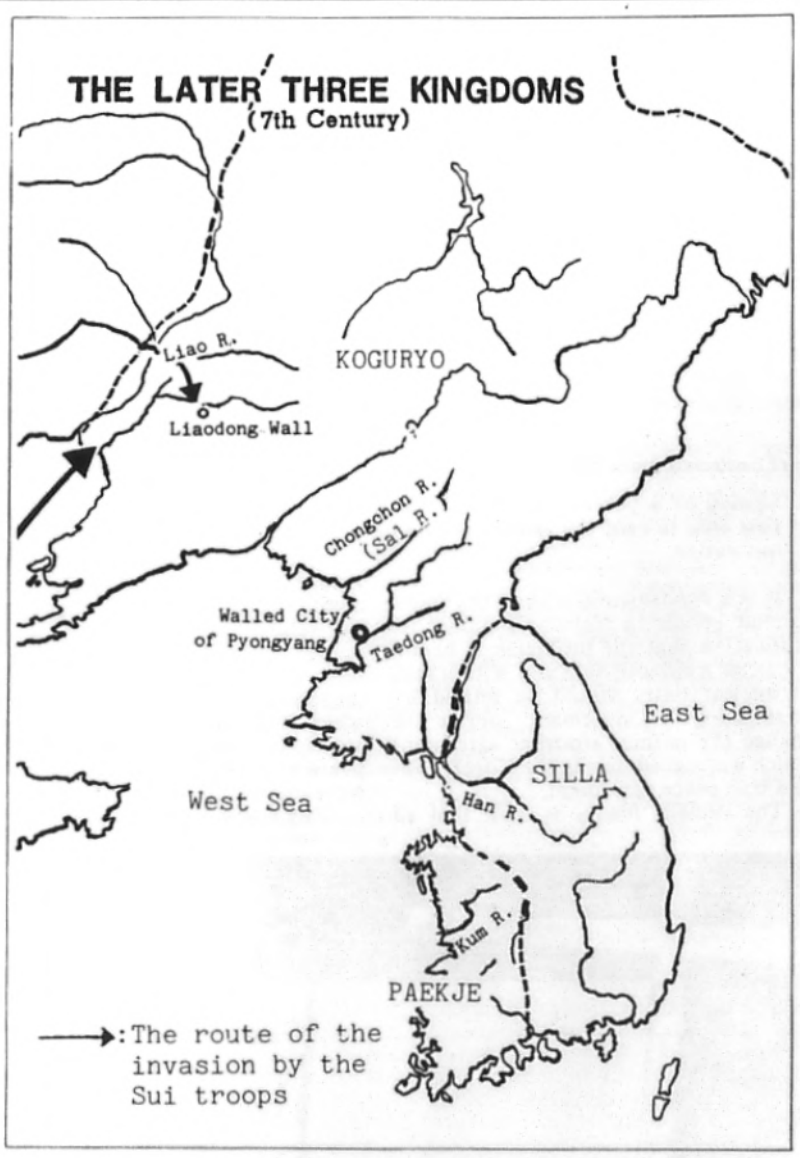
As Silla was unable to conquer its two rivals, it would probably have been content to have the status quo maintained. But then, China was united under the Sui Dynasty, and Silla plotted to seek an alliance with her newly born powerful neighbour.

Meanwhile, the Sui Emperor, after uniting China, began to invade other nations, and at last closed in on Koguryo.

Despite Koguryo's repeated admonition, it repeated provocative actions toward Koguryo, which indicated that it was of no use to persuade them to stop its provocations.

Thus the stage was set for a conflict which was just over the horizon.

General Ulji Mun Dok



And in 598, on realizing that a Sui attack was imminent, Koguryo mounted an attack across the Liao River to secure strategic bases for its defense. As was expected, the Sui forces which were estimated some 300,000 men attacked in the same year.

However, Koguryo's strategy was successful, and the attack was beaten off. Bad weather and disease compounded the Sui's troubles and eventually the invasion had to be abandoned and the troops withdrawn.

Yet, it was not the end of the matter. When the new Sui Emperor succeeded his father, he was determined to clear his borders of all states that might pose a threat to Chinese power. As a result after successful campaigns against the nomadic tribes of the north and west and in an attempt to avenge his father's defeat, he mobilized an army of 1,130,000 troops with some 1,800,000 troops in rear and mounted an invasion in 612. This time a navy was used in the invasion.

Much to the Sui Emperor's dismay, Koguryo was well prepared.

Under the command of General Ulji Mun Dok, the Koguryo army repulsed the attack and held the Sui forces at the Liaodong Wall for several months while the navy was annihilated.

Impatient with the delay, the Sui Emperor led an detachment of 305,000 of his best troops in an attack.

At this point General Ulji Mun Dok made a tactical retreat to the walled city of Pyongyang which the invading forces found impenetrable. Unable to take the walled city and cut off from their bases with supplies running low, the Sui troops soon became frustrated and demobilized.

Then General Ulji Mun Dok sent this piece of satire to the enemy commander Yu Zhongwen:

Heaven's gate was breached by schemes elusive
Land is overridden by designs delusive.
Now that war and fame is won
Be content and go back to your native one.

The enemy commander had no choice but to retreat and began pulling out his troops. This was what General Ulji Mun Dok had been waiting for. He recognized that the time was ripe for an attack and ambushed the Sui forces as they were wading across the Sal River (now Chongchon River) inflicting a disastrous defeat on them.

Only 2,700 of the 305,000 men are said to have escaped alive.

The defeat at the Sal River was a mortal blow to the Sui morale. In subsequent years, the Sui Emperor mounted several more attacks against Koguryo, but without success. These military defeats played a large part in the fall of the Sui Dynasty in 618.

Thus the brave Koguryo people successfully defeated the foreign invasion under the wise tactics of General Ulji Mun Dok.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Sep. 19–30)

SEP. 19
* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by its Chairman Kim Yu Sun to the Soviet Union.

SEP. 21
* A delegation of the National Group on Population and Development of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to China.

SEP. 23
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Yong Chae, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of post and telecommunications to Bolivia.
* A DPRK government trade delegation led by Li Song Dae, vice minister of foreign trade to the GDR.
* A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Li Duk Ryop, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to China.
* A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation led by Li Chol, vice chairman of the central committee of the federation to the GDR.
* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Deputy to the SPA Ryu Ho Jun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front of the Reunification of the Fatherland to West European countries.
* A transport delegation of the DPRK headed by So Nam Sin, vice minister of railways to the Soviet Union.

SEP. 26
* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun led by Editor-in-Chief Chu Chang Jun to Romania.
* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Vice Director Kwon Min Jun to Mongolia.

SEP. 28
* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee to China.

SEP. 30
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by First Vice Premier Hong Song Nam to Poland.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Choe Ryong Hae to Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of Korean scholars headed by President of the University of International Affairs Chong Dong Uk to India.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Aug. 21 – Sep. 18)

AUG. 21
* Shiraishi Itsue, chairman of the Japanese White Line Society for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung.
* A delegation of Zulia University of Venezuela.
* A delegation of Federico Villareal National University of Peru.

AUG. 26
* A judicial workers' friendship delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Minister of Justice Sa-Ard Piyavan.
* A delegation of the Kochi Prefectural Headquaters of Japan Socialist Party headed by its Executive Chairman Kuriu Sigeya.

AUG. 27
* A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Pedro Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde and deputy secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde.
* A delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by its First Vice President Mario Mendes Correia.

AUG. 31
* A Polish military delegation led by Colonel General Jozef Uzycki, vice minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army.
* A foreign ministry delegation of Guyana led by N.G. Sinclair, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

SEP. 2
* A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by its Chairman Kurokawa Takeshi.
* Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations and his party.

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Magazine "Weekly Chosun"

Story of Worker Killed by Tear-gas Shell

Li Sok Kyu, 21-year-old worker at south Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Machinery Ltd. was killed Aug. 22 by a tear-gas shell in the midst of a clash with police.

He was sincere, relied on by his friends and cared much for his parents.

Why did he join the demonstration, demanding improvement of working conditions and a wage hike?

Follow excerpts from an article carried in the Sep. 6 issue of "Weekly Chosun" published in south Korea.

The late Li Sok Kyu

"To work hard, not to waste money, to be faithful to my duty and to keep myself always ready to study"—These were his mottos.

He suddenly stopped walking in the center of the road. A splinter of teargas shell stuck in his chest.

"Give back my son! *Aigu*, I can't stand. My son worked so hard to earn money. Why did you kill my son...? You scoundrel!"

O Pun Nam, 49, mother of Li Sok Kyu, cried her heart out. Li Sok Kyu was a poor youth. She wanted to earn a lot of money and went to Koje Island where his company is located.

After he graduated a junior high school in Namwon, North Cholla Province, he started working as he could not afford to a higher school.

He acquired a qualification as a welding worker after a year-long training at the Kwangju Vocational Center. In April 1983 he began to work at the Daewoo Shipbuilding Machinery Ltd., as one of the trainees of the company.

His elder brother, 25, who worked at the Hyundai Shipyard Company, exerted a strong influence upon him.

In his workplace he worked so hard without caring about his health that he was called "an eager beaver," or "workhorse" by his colleagues and seniors.

He worked harder than anyone else and earned about 30,000-40,000 won (4,000-5,000 yen in Japanese currency) more than others, because of a special allowance.

He sometimes told his colleagues why he overworked himself. "Since my childhood I have lived in poverty. I don't want to live a poor life again."

"My dream is to care for poor youths and children like myself after I have earned money."

He deposited more than half his salary every month which amounted 5,500,000 won in four years after starting work at the company.

Even if it was not a large sum, at any rate he laid a foundation for his small dream.

In those days, he began to tell his colleagues of his dream.

As soon as he started working he said to his friends: I want to continue my study which I could not but abandon, and want to live like a human being.

Last March he took a correspondence course of the Masan Senior High School.

While doing welding work, he read books whenever he found time to spare. He worked in the daytime and studied at night. Even in such a difficult situation, he scored high marks—more than 80 points— in the test.

When he was in the second year of the correspondence school and received high marks, he sent the test sheet to his parents in his native place together with a letter.

He continued writing to his parents for four years. He was usually quiet and introverted. His letters to his parents numbered about 1,100.

In his letters he expressed his tender sentiments about his parents; he wrote about how he was praised by his seniors at the company and about his daily life.

He was born the second son of Mr. Li Jong Su, 50, and Mrs. O Bun Nam. His parents are poor farmers and he had an elder brother and a younger brother.

His home is located in a remote area 12 km away from a provincial capital.

His grandmother, father, and his cousin were thrown into deep grief, when they received the sad news of Li Sok Kyu. They felt sorrow for his death. Li Sok Kyu had stayed in his native village together with them for 40 days in July as he sustained injury in a soccer game.

His cousin Myong Suk said she felt as if he would have come back at any moment through the gate. Saying so, she burst into tears. Sok Kyu's father wept.

Ham Man Hui, 54, who lives in the same village with Li Sok Kyu's family, said: Whenever he came back to the village, he brought to his father who has speaking difficulties wine and fruits and even daily use articles such as seasonings and soaps.

"A good person dies young. It saddens me."

Li Sok Kyu was praised and relied on by his colleagues, relatives and neighbors.

"Everybody should be paid properly for his work and efforts."

Simply to express this desire, he went to the Okpo Hotel together with his colleagues and formed a scrummage, when tear-gas shells were showered on them. He didn't give a shriek before he died. It was 3:20 p.m. on Aug. 22, 1987.

"Give back my son! Who killed him?" cried his mother.

"Sok Kyu, Sok Kyu, We will not forget you!", "Let Sok Kyu come to life again!," "Martyred democratic worker!, "Li Sok Kyu is the pillar of the Democratic Labor Union!," chanted his colleagues.

1st Japanese Tourist Group Arrives in Pyongyang

The first Japanese tourist group arrived in Pyongyang on the evening of Oct. 7 via Beijing, for a nine-day tour of the DPRK.

The tour was planned by the Chugai Tourist Company, the general travel agent of the DPRK's International Tour Bureau in Tokyo in collaboration with six Japanese travel agencies.

The first group includes 36 tourists from 19 to 75 years old who are from Oita Prefecture, Kyushu, and Hokkaido and three conductors. Among the tourists are five Japanese who lived in the DPRK in the pre-war period.

They plan to visit Kaesong, Panmunjom, Nampo and some other places. The tour expenses are about 398,000 yen in Japanese currency.

Since the DPRK and Japan have no diplomatic ties, the number of Japanese who have visited the DPRK is limited.

According to the Chugai Tourist Company, about 200 Japanese tourists will visit the DPRK within this year.

It is expected that the tour will contribute to promoting active exchange between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Tokyo Korean High School Wins Gold Prize at Brass Band Contest

The Tokyo Korean High School brass band played at the 29th Tokyo Brass Band Competition held on Sep. 23.

*The brass band of the Tokyo Korean High School was awarded gold prizes at the 27th Tokyo High School Brass Band Contest and the 29th Tokyo Brass Band Competition, where it was nominated to the 35th All-Japan Brass Band Competition due to be held on Oct. 24 in Tokyo.

The 27th Tokyo High School Brass Band Contest was held in August in which about 90 high schools in Tokyo participated.

Ten high schools won gold prizes and six of them were qualified for the 29th Tokyo Brass Band Competition held on Sep. 23 and the Tokyo Korean High School won a gold prize again. Then it was qualified for the 35th All-Japan Brass Band Competition.

Preliminary competitions were held throughout Japan in each region.

Kobe Korean High School

*The Kobe Korean High School's chorus circle won a gold prize at the 42nd Chorus Contest of West Japan which was held on Sep. 20 in Osaka.

The contest was held under the cosponsorship of the All Japan Chorus Federation, the West Japan Chorus Federation and Asahi Daily News Co., Ltd. It was participated in by 27 groups from six prefectures of the Kansai area.

The Kobe Korean High School's chorus circle belonged to Group A, in which each circle consists of under 32 members. It sang the "Song of Native Place," a song of the DPRK.

Earlier on Sep. 13, this circle participated in the contest "Hyogo Cantata 3" in which 150 groups of Hyogo Prefecture competed and was selected as one of the excellent circles.

The song was acclaimed for its traditional features well blended with contemporary ones.

Hiroshima Korean High School

*The brass band of the Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School won a gold prize at the 28th Hiroshima Prefectural Brass Band Competition which was held from Aug. 23 to 26 at the Hiroshima City Public Hall.

This was the fifth time that this brass band won a gold prize.

The circle was entered in Group A of the Senior High School Section. It played "My Native Place," a composition of Kim Hak Kwon, a Korean composer in Japan.

(Continued from page 6)

SEP. 7

* A political workers delegation of Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, director of the General Political Department of the People's Army and vice minister of National Defence.
* A delegation of the National Defence Union of Hungary headed by Gyorgy Keri, general secretary of the union.

SEP. 10

* J.M. Cotillon, secretary general of the International Commission of Large Dams.
* A Senegalese government cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture Makhily Gassama.
* A delegation of Japanese pedagogists.
* An academic delegation of Buddhists University of Japan.

SEP. 11

* A delegation of the International Liaison Department of Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by its Deputy Head Zhu Shanqing.
* A delegation of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems organized in French Senate led by Louis Perrein, senator and chairman of the group.

SEP. 14

* A party workers delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Vasil Bejda, department director of the Party Central Committee.
* A party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity of Germany led by Heinz Mirtschin, department director of the Party Central Committee.
* A delegation of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies of Malaysia headed by its General Director Noordin Sopiee.

SEP. 18

* A delegation of the Angolan National Union of Workers headed by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA–Workers' Party and secretary general of the union.
* A delegation of the Council of Young Men's Association of Japan headed by its Chairman Nishii Michiyasu.
* Kamakura Takao, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and his group.

(KCNA)

DCRK: A Workable Solution to Korea's Reunification

By John M. Kim
Special to The People's Korea

When President Kim Il Sung proposed to reunify the Korean Peninsula by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) in October 1980, many observers failed to notice the major significance of the proposed north-south confederation in which the existing ideas and social systems of north and south Korea will remain as they are now.

The so-called "one country-two system" formulation represented a 180-degree shift in Pyongyang's previous position on reunification.

Major Concessions

Since the Korean Peninsula was divided by outside forces in 1945, the north Korean leadership has put the reunification issue on the front burner, coming up with numerous overtures. What the north Koreans had in their minds from the late 40s through the 60s was a unified government of Korea to be established through "free all-Korea elections on democratic principles without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea." For a long time, Pyongyang had argued that a political system of south Korea after reunification should be decided by the south Korean people themselves.

In other words, the north Koreans believed that a "reunified socialist Korea" would not be a pie in the sky if the south Korean people would choose a socialist system. To the north Koreans, reunification meant the integration of political, economic and social systems of both sectors.

This was because in that period, the conditions in the two sectors of Korea were such that a merger of two governing machines and social systems was possible.

In the late 60s and the 70s, the differences between the north and the south became conspicuous to the point where at first only a loose "provisional" confederation was thought possible, pending "complete" reunification. The idea of north-south confederation Pyongyang proposed in the 60s and the 70s was a "provisional" step pending "complete" reunification.

But in the 1980s, the situation became much different, warranting an entirely new approach to the reunification issue. A major difference exists between the previous idea of north-south confederation and a DCRK. The proposed one nation-two system reunification formula is not a "provisional" one. It absolutely rules out the establishment of an integrated political and social system excepting for a confederal government. Pyongyang has, at least for the time being, given up the idea of integrating the political, economic and social systems of north and south Korea.

The basic idea of establishing a DCRK is that the north and the south form a confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government based on the principle that the ideas and systems now existing in the north and the south of Korea should be left as they are—a government in which the north and the south would be represented "on an equal footing" and under which they would exercise "regional autonomy" respectively.

This is an entirely new approach to the reunification issue and represents major concessions made by the DPRK for the country's reunification.

Now that the differences between the north and the south became so great, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If any of the north and the south should try to force its own ideology and social system on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts. A main stress, therefore, should be laid on the common national features of the Koreans.

The proposal is based on the idea that people with different ideas can live in one country, and that different social systems can coexist in a unified country.

In many countries, people with different ideas and political views are living together within a framework of a state, and in some countries, people with different ideas form a government. There is no reason why the Korean people, the homogeneous nation with a common language and culture, cannot live in a confederal state.

In other words this new reunification policy of the DPRK reflected its acceptance of the political reality of the divided peninsula and a growing realization among the north Korean policy planners that they should adjust their policies to the reality and that they should live together with south Koreans as a homogeneous nation, transcending the differences in ideology, system and political belief. They put primary emphasis on the interests of the entire nation, sacrificing the interests of the Korean communists.

President Kim Il Sung declared, "We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification." **(From his report at the Sixth Congress of the WPK, October 1980)**

The proposed DCRK reflected his firm belief that Koreanism must triumph over ideology and a social system in bringing about reunification.

Interests of Neighbouring Nations Considered

For the Korean communists, it has been their sacred task to build socialism and communism on the Korean Peninsula. After all, Korea belongs to the Koreans, no one else. However, the Korean Peninsula is located strategically in a very sensitive part of Asia where the interests of four big powers—the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Japan—converge.

It is clear that neither the Soviet Union nor China will be willing to tolerate a Korea reunified under a hostile power just as the U.S. and Japan will not be willing to allow an anti-U.S. Korean regime there.

A bi-system reunified Korea, Pyongyang argues, should be a neutral, non-aligned, independent and nuclear-free peaceful nation that will not belong to any military bloc.

Pyongyang also offered to protect private property and foreign (mainly American and Japanese) stakes in south Korea after reunification.

Implications are that the north Korean communists have taken into consideration the interests of the major powers involved on the Korean Peninsula in formulating the new package proposal for reunification.

The DPRK President had this to say: "...a DCRK should become not a satellite of any country but a completely independent and sovereign state, a non-aligned nation which will not rely on any external forces. That our country will not be a satellite of any country after its reunification means that it will neither be a satellite of China or the Soviet Union nor will it be one of the United States or Japan.

"It is most advisable for our country surrounded by great countries to become a neutral state after its reunification." **(From his talks with the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. The talks took place on June 31, July 1 and 5, 1983, in Pyongyang.)**

A neutral, bi-system reunified Korea is perhaps the most desirable form of state which will benefit any powers in the region.

Especially, the four big countries will greatly benefit from such a reunified Korea, and the United States will feel no need for a military base in south Korea.

The United States and Japan don't have to worry that a reunified Korea may become a hostile nation that runs counter to their interests. Economically, a neutral reunified Korea could become a great market for the United States as well as for Japan.

A peaceful environment resulted from the establishment of a neutral reunified Korea would make the Soviet Union and China promote economic construction without paying much military attention to that part of Asia.

For China, peace in Korea is essential for the success of its current priority on domestic development. Like China, the Soviet Union would greatly benefit from peace in Korea.

On the contrary, it can be said that the continuing division of the Korean Peninsula runs counter to the interests of all the powers in the region.

An Australian wrote in his paper published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies: "... a divided Korea is becoming more a catalyst of wider war than a guarantor of peace in East Asia. As long as the Peninsula appears to be struck in the cold war, the risk will grow steadily of renewed fighting and of the powers being drawn into the conflict, with grave consequences for East Asian global security. To keep the peace in the Peninsula, the powers must work towards the reunification of the Korean nation and its reintegration into the region rather than trying to impose a 'German solution.'" **("The Two Koreas: Catalyst for Conflict in East Asia?" by Peter Polomka, Adelphi paper No. 208, Summer 1986)**

Some may say that the formula of one country and two systems does not speak to the fundamental political fact. But is there any other solution to Korea's reunification?

The proposed DCRK is a workable solution, if not the best solution to Korea's reunification.

(Continued from page 1)

and there is no exaggeration.

It is a whopping lie and the distortion of the fact that the U.S. side clamours as if the tension has been relaxed, however.

The present situation on the Korean Peninsula has not been relaxed but strained still more as the days go by, by the military provocations and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. side, not by us.

It is to justify its criminal acts that it has not responded to our proposal for detente and advertises as if the tension on the Korean Peninsula was relaxed.

To our knowledge, the U.S. side has so far presented to the U.N. every year "materials on violations of Armistice Agreement" by us.

In fact, it was run through with lies from beginning to end.

The U.S. side must no longer make its preposterous assertions which do not work to anyone.

EDITORIAL

Seoul's Involvement Exposed in Kim's Abduction Case

As the real story on the abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the KCIA which occurred in Tokyo 14 years ago has gradually being revealed by recent south Korean publications, grave political and diplomatic problems between Japan and south Korea are brewing.

The 1973 abduction of Kim, who had been waging struggles in the United States and Japan against the *yusin* regime of the late south Korean president Park Chung Hee, was carried out by the then-KCIA members in an attempt to assassinate him. Clearly it was an international crime in which the south Korean ruling circle was directly involved.

Tokyo and Seoul, however, tried hard to veil the truth about the abduction by collaborating with each other on a "political settlement" in 1973 and 1975.

Ex-KCIA director Lee Hu Rak admitted that the abduction was planned by the agency and was conducted according to his direction in his interviews with two south Korean magazines, "Shin Dong-A" and "Monthly Chosun".

What is most important in Lee's revelations is the fact that Kim's abduction was a "crime directly committed by the south Korean authorities."

Just before the interviews were printed, however, south Korean government agents raided the publishing houses and prevented them from being published.

The Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo regime obviously attempted to hide the true facts of the case, because it was afraid that if the facts were revealed the involvement of the present ruling officials including Chun and Roh in innumeral alleged crimes committed during the *yusin* regime of Park Chung Hee would be brought to light and their reinvestigation might be conducted, and further because the Japanese authorities, supporters of Chun and Roh, who "politically settled" the case in collaboration with the Park regime, would be held responsible for it.

In protest against the raids by the authorities, reporters of these magazines waged sit-ins from Sep. 21 in their editorial offices.

People from various walks of life across the nation began protest rallies and campaigns attacking the authorities' acts.

The acts of the authorities, they say, cannot be permitted as the authorities are still applying to the case the "basic press law" which will be abolished soon.

The two magazines were finally published on Sep. 29 after nine-day suspension, but many parts of the article and expression were revised or deleted.

The Japanese and the south Korean authorities should reveal all the facts about the Kim's abduction case and immediately withdraw the "political settlement."

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